



## The Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope Bright Source List

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On behalf of the Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) Collaboration



### The LAT Bright Source List

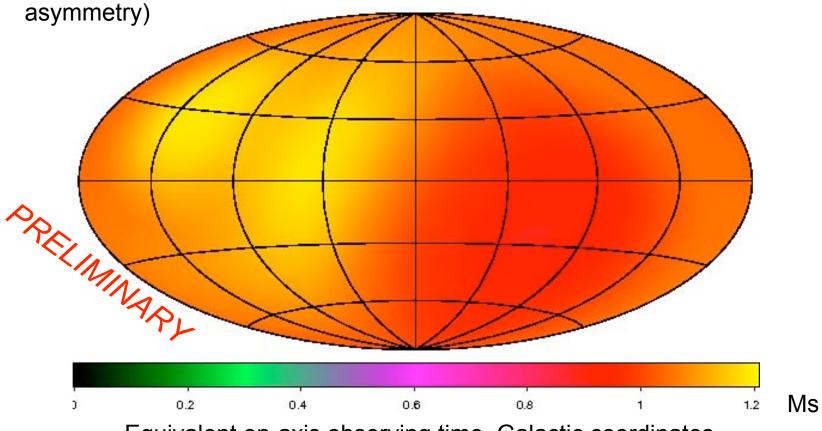
- During the early part of the Fermi mission, the Large Area Telescope (LAT) team is optimizing calibrations, analysis methods, and background subtraction techniques.
- The brightest sources seen by LAT are less influenced by these ongoing improvements than are weaker sources.
- Releasing information about the brightest sources early has two principal goals:
  - 1. Provide opportunities for multiwavelength studies of these sources;
  - 2. Facilitate proposals for the second cycle of Fermi Guest Investigator proposals, due on March 6.
- The release date for the bright source list is February 6.
- This list is a first step toward the first LAT catalog, due in the Fall of this year.



#### **Exposure map**

Data used are the first three months of all-sky scanning data, Aug. - Oct. 2008.
 Total live time is 7.53 Ms

Scanning scheme makes exposure map very uniform (SAA creates North-South



Equivalent on-axis observing time, Galactic coordinates



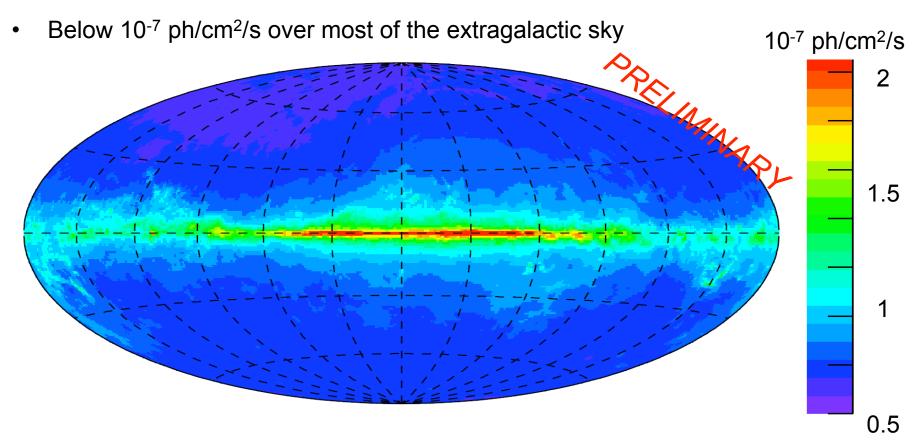
#### Constructing the LAT Bright Source List

- 2.8 M events above 100 MeV with current cuts
- Maximum likelihood analysis was used to determine source significance, fluxes in two energy bands, locations, and variability information, all of which is included in the list.
- Only sources with confidence level greater than 10 σ over 3 months were retained for the bright source list.
- The resulting bright source list is not a full catalog:
  - Not complete many more sources at lower significance
  - Not flux limited cut is on confidence level
  - Not uniform sources near the Galactic plane must be brighter because of the strong diffuse background.
  - No detailed energy spectral information.



#### **Sensitivity map**

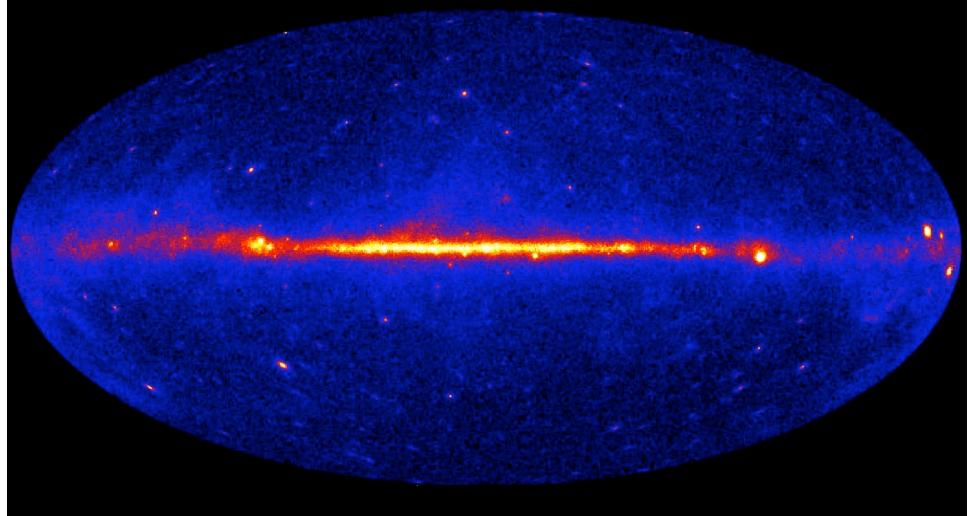
Structure is mostly that of the interstellar medium



Flux > 100 MeV required to reach 10  $\sigma$  for average E<sup>-2.2</sup> spectrum



## **205 Preliminary LAT Bright Sources**



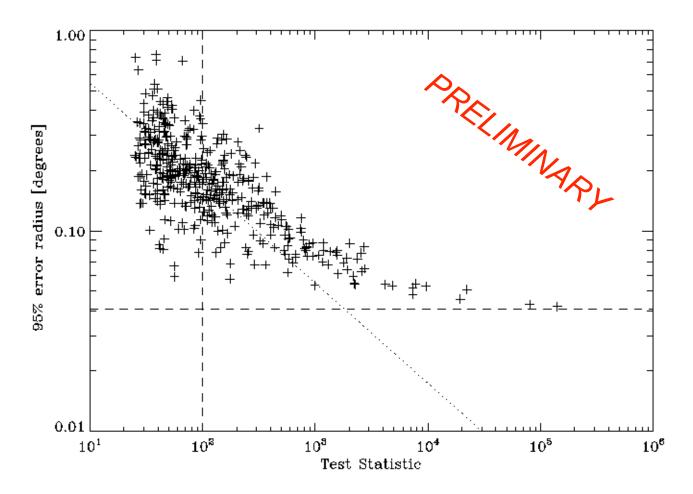
Map above 300 MeV

Crosses mark source locations, in Galactic coordinates



#### **Source localization**

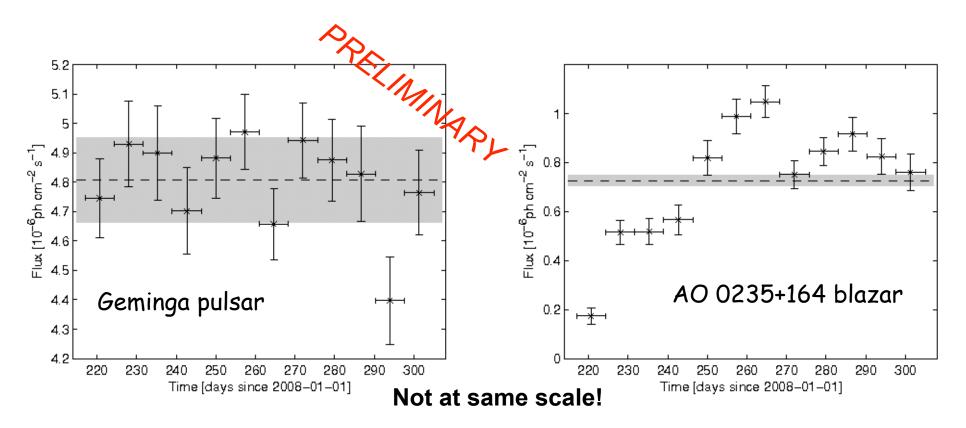
- Conservative error radii adjusted on known associations
- Conservative 0.04° absolute limit based on bright pulsars





#### **Source variability**

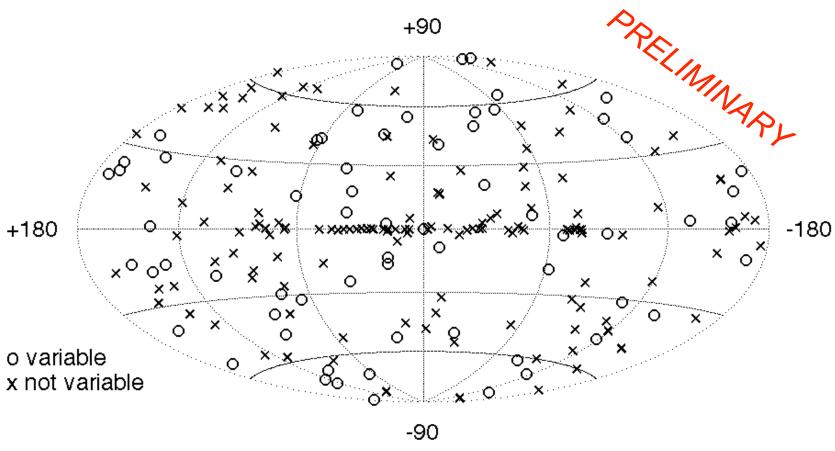
- Build light curves of all sources on one-week time scale
- Pulsars are stable within 3%
- Bright blazars are very clearly variable





#### **Source variability 2**

- Many blazars are too faint (even at TS > 100) to be detected as variable even if they were
- Many fewer variable sources in the plane





# 205 Preliminary LAT Bright Sources Census of Associations (not Identifications)

Class	Number
Radio/X-ray pulsar	15
LAT pulsar	14
Globular cluster (pulsars?)	1
НМХВ	2
LMC	1
Flat Spectrum Radio Quasars	62
Bl Lac Objects	46
Blazar, uncertain type	11
Radio galaxies	2
Special cases (under study)	14
Unassociated	37

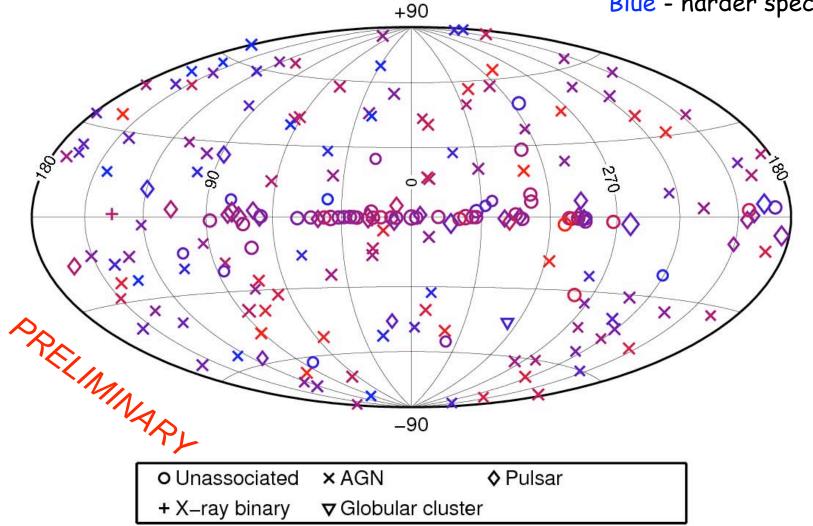


#### Source association

- Mostly AGN outside the Galactic plane
- Not that many unassociated outside the plane

Red - steeper spectra

Blue - harder spectra

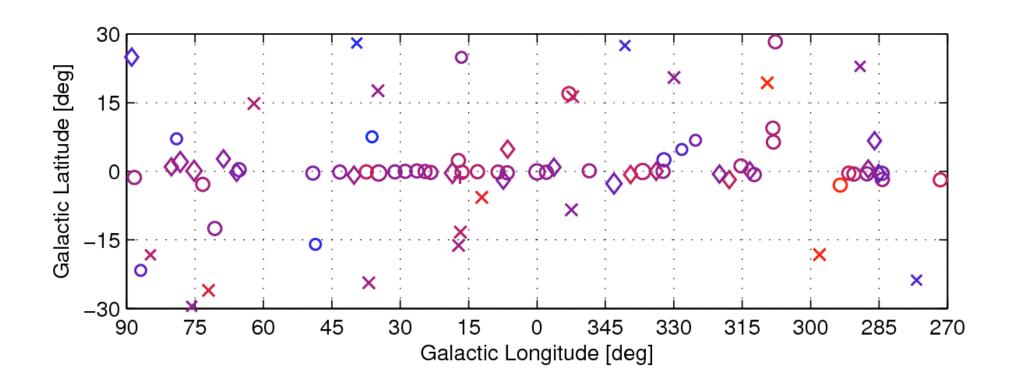




#### **Source association 2**

- Most associated sources in the Galaxy are pulsars
- Many unassociated sources in the inner regions of the Galaxy

PRELIMINARY



o Unassociated	× AGN	♦ Pulsar	
+ X-ray binary	▼ Globular cluster		



## 205 Preliminary LAT Bright Sources Conclusions

- EGRET on the Compton Observatory found only 31 sources above 10  $\sigma$  in its lifetime.
- Typical 95% error radius is less than 10 arcmin. For the brightest sources, it is less than 3 arcmin. Improvements are expected.
- About 1/3 of the sources show definite evidence of variability.
- 29 pulsars in the list are identified by gamma-ray pulsations.
- Over half the sources are associated positionally with blazars.
   Some of these are firmly identified as blazars by correlated multiwavelength variability.
- 37 sources have no obvious associations with known gamma-ray emitting types of astrophysical objects.